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Established 1887

The ITT Affair:

Company President Says Pledge Was for \$200,000, Not \$400,000

By Robert Simer

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—The president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. testified yesterday and today that ITT had promised \$200,000, not \$400,000, toward the expenses of the Republican National Convention in San Diego this year. He said that this was not a contribution to the Republican party but to the San Diego Convention Bureau.

The ITT president, Harold S. Geneen, told congressional committees that the money was intended to promote the Sheraton Hotel chain, an ITT subsidiary.

In response to a question by Sen. Marlow Cook, R., Ky., Mr. Geneen said that if the Democratic party had chosen San Diego as a convention site, the same offer would have been made to it. The Democrats will gather in Miami Beach.

Mr. Geneen was testifying in the 10th day of Senate Judiciary Committee hearings into campaign contributions by corporations. The committee's investigation has been linked to its pledge of \$400,000 to help finance the Republican convention.

He testified that the pledge was made to insure full occupancy of hotel rooms during a period of time which he thought would be of less than maximum space demand.

Mr. Geneen told the committee that he "did not like the settlement which we agreed to.... I thought we could live with it and I approved it."

Detail on Lobbyist.

He denied that any company official had had anything to do with the disappearance of the ITT lobbyist, Mrs. Dita D. Beard, who left Washington after publication of her confidential memorandum linking the anti-trust settlement to the contribution pledge. She has been found in a Denver hospital suffering from a severe heart condition.

In his prepared testimony, given late yesterday, Mr. Geneen admitted that officials from ITT headquarters in New York had traveled to Washington and destroyed Mrs. Beard's files after her memorandum, the only documentary evidence linking the settlement with the contribution pledge, was published.

The ITT president said that he had ordered an internal investigation of the incident, the preliminary report of which was filed with the committee yesterday.

In the report, a senior ITT vice-president said that the files had been destroyed to prevent them from showing up in Mr. Anderson's newspaper columns, where they "could be misused and misconstrued by him so as to cause unwaranted harm to the people mentioned therein."

Howard J. Abel, who is also general counsel for ITT, said in the report that none of the records destroyed were required to be preserved by any laws or regulations, and that none directly or indirectly connected the ITT settlement with the company's commitment to destroy part of the expenses of the convention.

The tone of the preliminary report echoed a statement by Mr. Geneen in his prepared testimony (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

TOP SECRET

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Washington Office

1007 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
Tel. 202/725-0000

Date June 23, 1971

To: W. R. Merriam

D. D. Beard

Subject: San Diego Convention

I just had a long talk with E.I.G. I'm so sorry that we got that call from the White House. I thought you and I had agreed very thoroughly that under no circumstances would anyone in this office discuss with anyone our participation in the Convention, including me. Other than permitting John Mitchell, Ed Rehbeck, Bob Haldeman and Nixon (besides Wilson, of course) no one has known from what date 200 thousand commitment had come. You can't imagine how many queries I've had from "friends" about this situation and I have in each and every case denied knowledge of any kind. It would be wise for all of us here to continue to do that, regardless of from whom any questions come; White House or whomever. John Mitchell has certainly kept it on the highest level only, we should be able to do the same.

I was afraid the discussion about the three hundred/four hundred thousand commitment would come up soon. If you remember, I suggested that we all stay out of that, rather than the fact that I told you I had heard Hal up the original amount.

Now I understand from Hal that both he and you are upset about the decision he'd taken to keep it secret. Believe me, this is not what Hal said. This is what I talked with Ned, Wilson called me, to report on his meeting with HAL. Hal of no one told Wilson that our donation would be in previous ONLY. In fact, after the conference there would be no new info involved, but seriously. I am concerned, because of several conversations with Louis re Mitchell, that our public commitment has gone a long way toward our negotiations as the members generally coming out as Hal wants them. Certainly the President has told Mitchell to see that things are worked out fairly. It is still only Mitchell's advice, because we are suffering.

We all know Hal and his big mouth! But Hal is one time he cannot tell you and Ned one thing and Wilson find me another!

These, dear Bill, that all of this can be reconciled -- between Hal and Wilson -- if all of us in this office remain totally ignorant of any commitment ITT has made to anyone. It gets too much publicity, you can believe our negotiations with Justice will wind up shot down. Mitchell is definitely helping us, but cannot let it be known. Please destroy this, hub?

This is a reproduction of the memorandum reputedly written by ITT lobbyist Dita Beard to W. R. Merriam, head of ITT's Washington office. The memo set off the hearings which are being conducted by Senate Judiciary Committee.

U.S. Pay Board Cuts Dockers' Pact

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—Brushing aside threats of a possible nationwide dock strike, the Pay Board today sharply cut the contract between West Coast longshoremen and shipping companies that ended the longest waterfront strike in the nation's history.

On an 8-to-1 vote, the board approved a settlement that would

Harold S. Geneen,
ITT president

Reds Make Big Assault In Vietnam

Heaviest Attacks In Last 5 Months

SAIGON, March 16 (UPI)—Communist infantry and artillerymen poured out of their camouflaged jungle camps last night and today to hit army bases and towns in South Vietnam in the heaviest attacks in more than five months, military spokesmen reported.

Allied commands reported 42 shellings and ground attacks in the last 24 hours against U.S. and South Vietnamese positions, with civilians bearing the brunt of the attacks. The Communist attacks spread to the central coastal areas.

The U.S. Command reported two more "protective reaction" air strikes against North Vietnamese anti-aircraft sites yesterday. The targets were sites well north of the Demilitarized Zone and were anti-aircraft and missile sites menacing U.S. planes bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

Associated Press



President Georges Pompidou at press conference.

Saigon Drive

Associated Press

Pompidou Electoral Move Seen

France to Hold Referendum On Enlarged Common Market

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 16 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou announced today that a national referendum would be held this spring on the entry of Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway into the Common Market.

The surprise announcement came during Mr. Pompidou's semi-annual press conference at which he came out strongly in favor of a more powerful enlarged Europe able to reckon as a unit with the world's other giants, the United States, Soviet Union, China, India, Japan and Brazil, to mention the ones he named.

No major ground action was reported elsewhere in Cambodia, where a 50,000-man South Vietnamese task force has sliced into old Communist sanctuary areas. The South Vietnamese reported finding an abandoned Communist base camp five miles northwest of the Cambodian city of Kampong Trach, the fourth such base captured or destroyed during the drive. This one was blown up.

No major ground action was reported elsewhere in Cambodia, but the country's main ammunition depot at Phnom Penh Airport, just outside the capital, exploded today, sending columns of flames and smoke hundreds of feet into the air.

There was no immediate word on whether the ammunition dump was sabotaged by Communist agents or blew up accidentally. But the blast destroyed stacks of 250-pound napalm bombs and ammunition of all caliber.

Ambulances were seen rushing to the scene but there was no report on casualties. The tiny Cambodian Air Force was not damaged.

Series of Victories

In Laos, government troops reported a series of victories today in renewed fighting there.

A government spokesman in Vientiane said government troops backed by Lao and American air strikes beat off an attack by North Vietnamese near Ban Keng Nao, on Route 231, in southern Laos. He reported 52 Communists killed and one captured at a loss of three government troops killed and 40 wounded.

Mr. Pompidou runs no such risk. The French people have always pronounced themselves clearly in favor of a stronger European Economic Community, and have, in fact, shown themselves on several occasions to be considerably more favorable to the community than their governments.

Even in the remote possibility that the French voted no, Mr. Pompidou is under no obligation to resign. Gen. de Gaulle regarded each referendum as a personal vote of confidence—"Russian roulette" as it was called, and on his fifth try he drew the loaded chamber.

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The whole proposal is a surprise of its author and it is ridiculous to create the impression it was an agreed plan or that it resulted from prior contacts with Israel," Mrs. Meir told the Knesset.

It was the third time in six months the port has been closed by a strike.

In Baltimore, however, negotiators reached agreement just minutes before the 8 p.m. strike deadline yesterday. But that port was closed today, while union officials briefed members on the details of the pact.

The program has to be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The airlines are American, Pan American, Trans World and United. They pledged \$60,000 each to underwrite the fund, which will be administered by the Air Transport Association of America.

Pro-IRA Ulster Legislator, Rebel Army Leader Arrested

BELFAST, March 16 (AP)—Two of the most wanted men in Northern Ireland were held by security forces here today as the British government came under increasing fire on several fronts for its handling of the Ulster conflict.

Lieutenant Paddy Kennedy and battalion commander of the Irish Republican Army were arrested last night in the authorizing second major capture of IRA terrorists this week.

Mr. Kennedy, 28, a pro-IRA member of Northern Ireland's Protestant-controlled provincial Parliament, had been on the run since last August, when he masterminded an IRA news conference amid gun battles in Belfast.

He was picked up by security agents in the home of a Belfast can journalist here with William McCrory, named as a Belfast battalion commander of the IRA's violent Provisional wing.

Mr. Kennedy hid in the neighboring Irish Republic but made escape to Belfast, as well as clandestine IRA promotion visits to the United States and England.

In today's violence, a woman was slain when a bomb blasted a public toilet in Dergan and four men were wounded in gun battles in Northern Ireland.

5 U.S. Airlines Fix Anti-Hijack Reward Fund

NEW YORK, March 16 (Reuters)—Five U.S. airlines said today they agreed to underwrite a \$250,000 reward fund as part of a program to deter extortion, hijacking and other threats against commercial air service.

The program has to be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The airlines are American, Pan American, Trans World and United. They pledged \$60,000 each to underwrite the fund, which will be administered by the Air Transport Association of America.

Mrs. Meir Formally Rejects Hussein's 'Pretentious' Plan

JERUSALEM, March 16 (Reuters)—Israeli Premier Golda Meir today condemned King Hussein's plan for an Arab federation on both banks of the Jordan River as pretentious and not serving the interests of peace.

The whole proposal is a surprise of its author and it is ridiculous to create the impression it was an agreed plan or that it resulted from prior contacts with Israel," Mrs. Meir told the Knesset.

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"Such declarations or moves made unilaterally will not advance Jordan even one single step toward peace."

Mrs. Meir was addressing the Israeli parliament on opposition motions for a debate on the proposals announced by King Hussein in Amman yesterday.

He put forward as a solution to the Palestine problem the creation of two semi-autonomous states, one on the Israeli-held West Bank of the river, with Jerusalem as its capital, and the other on the East Bank with its capital at Amman, the combined

state to be known as the United Arab Kingdom.

Mrs. Meir said the plan was not a message of peace. "There is no support in it for the principles of agreement and readiness in it for negotiations," she said.

Any attempt to reach a constructive solution would fail if it was not carried out through free negotiations with Israel. The only way to bring about peace would be through negotiations with courage and understanding of the realities. Any other way was bound to lead to disappointment, she said.

In harsher tones, she added: "It is a pretentious and one-sided statement which not only does not serve the interests of peace but is liable to spur on all the extremist elements whose aim is war against Israel."

"Just as he claims Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine, so he does not limit the concept of Palestine to the administered territories but extends it to our country as a whole," the premier said.

"He crowns himself king of Jerusalem and sees himself as

the ruler of larger territories than were under his control prior to the rout of June, 1967."

Mrs. Meir said that Israel would "continue to pursue its enlightened policy in the West Bank regions of Judea and Samaria and will maintain the policy of open bridges over the Jordan River."

After two hours of debate, the Knesset approved the government's rejection of King Hussein's proposals by a vote of 44 to 4 with 27 abstentions.

Hussein Ignores Protests, Moves to Federalize Nation

BEIRUT, March 16 (NYT)—King Hussein, faced by an Arab political storm against his proposal for the establishment of a "United Arab Kingdom" that would include the Israeli-held West Bank of the River Jordan, explained today that the plan would be carried out "after the occupation had been eliminated and our people there liberated."

The explanation was included in a cable the king sent to Dr. Moustafa Doudah, secretary-general of the state-controlled Jordanian National Union. The cable was made public by Radio Amman tonight.

Despite the protests and condemnations voiced throughout the Arab world at the plan, King Hussein appeared not to be deterred.

Today, he changed the name of the Jordanian National Union into the Arab National Union so that it would cover both banks of the river and conform with the new title of the kingdom.

Reports from Amman received today said that the king would form a special committee of members of parliament within the next week to rewrite the constitution.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Austria	2 S. Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12 B.F. Luxembourg	120 P.
Denmark	2 D.Kr. Morocco	120 D.
Eire (Ire. I.A.)	1 P. Netherlands	120 P.
Finland	1.40 D.M. Norway	2 E.C.
Germany	1.00 D.M. Portugal	8 E.C.
Great Britain	8 P. Spain	18 P.
Greece	10 D.M. Sweden	120 P.
Italy	25 Piast. Turkey	120 P.
Iran	100 Lire U.S. Military</td	

No Response in Paris

U.S. Puts 6 Demands to Reds To Ease Conditions of POWs

PARIS, March 16 (UPI).—The United States today put six demands to the Vietnamese Communists for liberalizing prisoners-of-war conditions but received no specific response.

The Communists insisted that the prisoners are being humanely treated and the North Vietnamese added that if the United States "responds seriously" to the Communists' peace plan, American prisoners could return home before Easter.

U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter today said the Communists had agreed to permit "impartial inspection" of prisoner-of-war camps, in addition to five other demands, all based on the Geneva Convention on war prisoners.

He added a new twist to the impartial inspection demand. He asked the Communists: "Would you be prepared to accept impartial visits to prisoners in return for a firm undertaking by both sides to refrain from efforts to liberate prisoners from the locations visited?"

The North Vietnamese have said that they fear that if even neutral inspectors are permitted into the camps, they will provide the United States with information permitting new commando raids in an effort to free the prisoners. Such a raid was made by the Americans at Son Tay, in North Vietnam, in late 1970, but no prisoners were found.

Mr. Porter also suggested that if the Communists fear that the location of the camps would be given away by the inspectors, that the prisoners be taken elsewhere for inspection.

Mr. Porter's other demands were:

• Repatriation of the seriously sick and wounded prisoners; full information "on those of our men whom you hold captive or know to be dead"; regular information on seriously sick and wounded prisoners; permission for the prisoners to correspond regularly with their families and internment in neutral countries of sick and wounded prisoners and those who have undergone a long period of captivity.

Both the Viet Cong delegate,

Nixon Invokes Privilege Over Aid to Cambodia

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—President Nixon has refused to supply Congress with requested information about the U.S. aid program for Cambodia. Rep. William Moorhead, D., Pa., said today.

Rep. Moorhead, chairman of the House Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, told the House he learned of Mr. Nixon's action at 11:30 p.m. yesterday, when a State Department courier appeared at the door of his home and delivered a formal notification that the President had invoked executive privilege in refusing to supply the information.

Mr. Nixon acted one-half hour before the foreign aid program would have stopped as the result of his failure to act.

Under the law, aid funds are automatically cut off if the administration fails to supply within 35 days information about the program requested by Congress. The termination can be averted only if the President personally certifies that the data sought is covered by executive privilege—a doctrine of Presidents since George Washington, which holds that they cannot fulfill their constitutional duties if they are required to share all their information with Congress.

Hussein to Discuss New Plan For West Bank With Nixon

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan will discuss the details of his new proposal for a semi-autonomous Palestinian state with President Nixon in Washington at the end of this month. U.S. officials said yesterday. The date of the visit have yet to be announced.

The king's proposal calls for establishment of a semi-autonomous Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan after Israeli troops withdraw from the area.

Although U.S. officials see little prospect that the plan will be carried out in the foreseeable future, they privately expressed satisfaction with the king's initiative. One official described it as "a step in the right direction," although he conceded that he had no reason to believe that Israel would consider withdrawing from the occupied Jordanian territory except as part of a peace agreement.

"At least it provides the appearance of diplomatic movement, if not the fact," the official said. "Even the appearance helps reduce the prospect of fighting."

Despite private satisfaction with the move, officials at the State Department and White House declined to comment publicly. The silence appeared to be a move to avoid having the plan labeled as an American initiative, a label that would further reduce its prospects of acceptance in the Arab world.

Diplomatic sources reported that King Hussein might also be visiting London, Paris and Moscow to enlist the widest possible support for the plan he formally announced earlier yesterday in Amman.

A State Department spokesman

Hussein Ignores Protests, Moves to Federalize Nation

(Continued from Page 1) Jordanian constitution to suit it for the new kingdom.

Press reports published here today said that a new Jordanian cabinet would also be formed. Two East Bank personalities known for their Arab nationalist connections, have been tapped to head the new government, the reports said. They are Chafic al-Ishlalat, the president of the Cairo-based Union of Arab Lawyers, and Hamad al-Farhan, once

a member of the Arab Nationalist Movement, the mother organization of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Palestinian commando group.

The PLO's 12-member Executive Committee, representing the main guerrilla organizations, today issued a statement rejecting "categorically and conclusively" the king's plan and called on the Arabs "from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf to join hands in foiling the scheme."

Political informants said that it was unlikely that Mr. Heath would disclose his plan until after he sees Ulster Prime Minister Brian Faulkner next Wednesday.

Government sources emphasized that Mr. Heath will not thrust a package deal on Mr. Faulkner but map out a formula designed to appease both the warring Catholic and Protestant communities.

Critics charged that Mr. Heath has waited too long to take the initiative and has lost the political impetus.

The government also was assailed today by legislators angrily demanding an explanation of dawdling yesterday on 60 houses by 200 detectives investigating the IRA bomb attack on a paratroop brigade headquarters last month in which seven persons were killed.

Reports that the police had also identified the dead man's fingerprints as those of Mr. Feitrielli could not be immediately verified.

The pro-Chinese Manifesto party in a statement issued in Rome tonight asserted that the body found near Milan was identified as Mr. Feitrielli's by his third

wife, Inga Schoenfeld Feitrielli, a vice-president of the publishing house, who could not be reached for comment.

A lawyer representing the Feitrielli family later made a formal request to the judicial authorities to permit relatives of the publisher to attend a scheduled autopsy.

Police sources said that a small picture of Mr. Feitrielli's son by his third

U.S. War Toll: 2 Last Week

SAIGON, March 16 (AP).—The South Vietnamese Command today reported 264 men killed, and Americans listed two killed in IndoChina war action last week.

The U.S. Command said its weekly casualty total was the lowest in three months. The allied commands now have reported these total casualties for the war:

American—45,663 killed in action, 302,764 wounded in action, 10,100 dead from "non-hostile" causes.

South Vietnamese—140,813 killed, 305,818 wounded. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—795,614 killed.

Nguyen Van Tien, and the North Vietnamese delegate, Nguyen Van Vy, argued that Mr. Porter was stressing the prisoner issue today to "mask and hide" alleged intensification of the war by the United States and to "cover American war crimes" in Vietnam.

Mr. Vy charged that "since the beginning of 1972, the number of air raids against North Vietnam has far exceeded that of the first 10 months of 1971."

Mr. Vy's spokesman added that "in October, 1971, there were 72 raids on North Vietnam, and that in February of this year there were 173."

Lon Nol Aide Quits Politics To End Protests in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, March 16 (UPI).—President Lon Nol's closest adviser, Lt. Gen. Sisowath Sirik Matak, announced today that he was withdrawing from the political scene.

Simultaneously, Sim Var, a former Cambodian premier and now ambassador to Japan, revealed that he had refused an offer from Mr. Lon Nol to form a new government.

"I could not accept. I am not capable of redressing a situation without a constitution or a parliament," Mr. Sim Var said.

The president of the students' association that has spearheaded protests against Gen. Sirik Matak said that he had asked the students to cease their demonstrations. But he said that the re-

action of most of the students was that they wanted to continue their protests.

Gen. Sirik Matak's withdrawal and Mr. Sim Var's refusal left the country in a deepening crisis.

Observers expressed some doubt that President Lon Nol, who proclaimed himself president of the country Monday, would survive without his longtime political ally and close personal friend. The two leaders were instrumental in bringing about the downfall of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

President Lon Nol was known to have urged Gen. Sirik Matak to stay on despite the growing student opposition.

Hussein to Discuss New Plan For West Bank With Nixon

By Terence Smith

told reporters that the idea had not been discussed by the United States and Jordan before this week.

Israel's prompt rejection of the plan was also regarded by analysts here as an attempt to put down the rumors of Israeli-Jordanian collusion in the formation of the proposal.

At the White House, a spokesman described the new plan as "a Jordanian matter."

France to Hold Referendum On Enlarged Common Market

(Continued from Page 1)

tion centrist elements into the majority, and through this referendum—which the centrist will certainly be favorable—he should succeed, at least in part.

Curiously, the main centrist leader in the opposition, Jean Le Gac, strongly criticized the government only Monday in a debate with former Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville on European policy. A poll released the same night showed that 60 percent of the French people would like to see a European government—in the past, this has meant both a directly elected European president and a

Depuis his more general European comments, however, it was with the referendum that Mr. Pompidou attracted most of the attention today. Because of Gen. de Gaulle's use of the device to bypass parliament and go directly to the people, and because it led to his eventual downfall, it has become a very emotional subject here.

Mr. Pompidou has indicated for some time that he wanted to keep the referendum as an institution, but only today did he reveal how he would use it.

There was no indication of what the text of the referendum would be, but Elysee sources were indicating that though the people would be replying to a question on the entry of the new candidates into the community, the purpose of the vote would be to vote on France's European system.

Mr. Pompidou showed once again that his European ideas are guided by a strong sense of pragmatism, but that he is even more convinced that Europe needs unity if it is to survive and compete. Just two days before he goes to England to consult with Prime Minister Edward Heath, Mr. Pompidou stressed the similarities between the two countries.

He said that most important in the construction of Europe was the "political will" and added that France was ready to go at least as far as its partners in achieving European unity.

Mr. Pompidou also said that Britain and France could adopt common attitudes toward the developing countries because both nations had once been colonial empires. He proposed that an extensive system of regional and commodity agreements be signed between the rich and poor nations of the world, which he said would stabilize the prices and economies of developing nations. The United States has, so far, opposed such a move.

Mr. Pompidou raised one point

Moscow Acts To Aid Brandt

(Continued from Page 1)

a new Soviet-West German trade agreement that would recognize Bonn's right to act for West Berlin in trade matters. Negotiations on such an agreement have been bogged down for years because of Moscow's past insistence on excluding West Berlin.

Announcements of these concessions indicated that the Russians apparently are moving away from their campaign of threatening dire consequences for West Germany if the treaty is defeated. These threats had prompted several complaints here about interference in Bonn's internal affairs.

The reunification issue has been the single biggest sticking point throughout the two-year effort to bring a Bonn-Moscow treaty of understanding into effect. Because Communist East Germany insists that its separation from the Western half of the country is irrevocable, the Russians have been constrained from giving Bonn a clear-cut commitment about reunification.

In response to questions yesterday, he told the committee that Mrs. Beard earned about \$30,000 a year, that she was on indefinite leave because of her illness and that whether she would continue to work for the company would depend on her testimony before the committee.

Mr. Anderson charged in his column that ITT had destroyed the files to prevent their being subpoenaed by the committee.

In his prepared statement, the ITT president also said that there was "absolutely no connection" between the anti-trust settlement and the promise to help pay convention costs.

Mr. Geneen denied any knowledge of the Beard memorandum.

"I know nothing about it," he said. "I first read of it in the press. I believe it was never mentioned by anyone in ITT... I disagree completely with its implications."

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In his

Page 4—Friday, March 17, 1972 *

A Touch of Common Sense

Thanks in no small measure to the Bagdad Radio, King Hussein's plan for a federated kingdom of Palestinians and Trans-Jordanians appears as an anticlimax, with conspiratorial overtones. Many read into the account of the plan given by that Scheherazade of information services, maintained by the Iraqi government, a peace plot between Israel and Jordan which would divide the Arab states and sell out the hopes of the Palestinian guerrillas, and this first impression is certain to keep confusion alive. Yet King Hussein's plan was a modest injection of common sense into a situation polarized by preconceptions.

The king would set up a Palestinian state with some degree of autonomy for the Palestinians—including those on the West Bank of the Jordan, Old Jerusalem and, possibly, the Gaza Strip. This would meet at least some of the demands of the Palestinian Arabs, but would, at the same time, place them within the orbit of a moderate Arab state. Jordan's role in the Middle East, the viability of the Arab-Palestinian community, and Israeli security would all be enhanced. None of these goals, unfortunately, are looked upon with any favor by the more intransigent Arab states, and they would require concessions by both Israel and the Palestinians which neither seem inclined to make. And in both Israel and the Arab countries

there is the suspicion that the king and the Israeli government have been working toward some kind of settlement outside the Jarring mission, the four-power talks and the U.S. efforts to reopen the Suez Canal. This suspicion, though rebutted by both the Golda Meir government and the king, will affect adversely any early efforts to use King Hussein's efforts in a constructive fashion.

This is unfortunate, because the persistent stalemate in Middle Eastern diplomacy needs no more obstacles or complications. King Hussein is suspect among the Arabs because of his stern action against the guerrillas and because he does, unquestionably, look forward to some accommodation with Israel—which is publicly anathema in Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad. Yet Jordan is a key to any such accommodation; it has closer associations with Palestine than any other Arab state, with the possible exception of Syria, and it could offer a framework in which to provide some political reality for moderate Arab-Palestinian aspirations.

King Hussein's idea may come to new life when, and if, the territorial problems of the Middle East are approached practically. In the meanwhile, however, it seems unhappily true that it has only served as a peg for restatements of old, unrealistic positions by the rest of the parties to the Mideastern dispute.

Florida: Now What?

Last week—and somewhat prematurely, as it turns out—we observed that Sen. Muskie's fair-to-middling performance in the New Hampshire primary could conceivably have the effect of liberating him from the tyranny of frontrunnership and all its self-imposed restraints and obligations. Well, if he was liberated last week, the vocabulary of freedom hardly has a word to describe his condition after Florida. The senator's meager 9 percent of the Democratic vote in the Florida primary surely removed his last shackles; and in the Illinois and Wisconsin contests that lie immediately ahead, he faces a challenge that could be critical to his candidacy: namely whether he can stage a decisive comeback. Second perhaps only to the spectacle of a public figure confessing a sin on live television, the American public seems most sympathetic to the spectacle of a politician stoutly fighting his way back from apparent defeat. Sen. Muskie may not have a lot of chances left. But he has this one enormous chance.

Other candidates and reputations will be put to different tests. We surmise that Mayor Lindsay will have to prove rather more cost-effective as a vote-getter, a turner-on of the liberal-left constituency to survive many more primary contests. Sen. Humphrey, who did best of the orthodox candidates running in putting together the classic elements of the Democratic coalition, will be obliged to demonstrate a consistent capacity to do so, just as Sen. Jackson will be obliged to demonstrate that he can acquire a larger slice of the electorate than that part which doesn't quite have the courage of George Wallace's convictions. Those who are hoping that the next big multi-candidate primary (Wisconsin) will settle or at least somewhat clarify all these confusions and party choices, may be in for another disappointment. Some of the wiser heads in politics are predicting that not

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Hussein and Western Jordan

King Hussein's newly announced plan could perhaps fit the main Jordanian and Israeli interests. It is conceivable that Israel, as proposed by the "Allon Plan," would retain military positions along the Jordan but leave the administration of the West Bank territory to the new federation. The principal obstacle would be the excessive emotional load placed on Jerusalem by both sides.

According to all available information, however, the people of the Israel-occupied part of Jordan have experienced a kind of political development under the occupation which has steadily estranged them from the Jordanian monarch. Today it is uncertain, at best, whether a majority of them would be willing to join a federation under Hussein's rule. The local elections soon to be

held there under Israeli auspices may shed some light on the present political loyalties of the region's Arab inhabitants.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

* * *

Hussein's purpose is perfectly straightforward: By developing and giving fresh authority to his earlier hints of West Bank autonomy he is playing his strongest card in the municipal elections which the Israelis have decided to hold in the West Bank at the end of this month.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

* * *

You can't sell what you don't own. King Hussein's plan . . . is only a dream. Certainly Israel won't make any concessions (let alone bow out politely) unless it gets a guaranteed good deal in return. And Hussein is in no position to deliver the goods.

—From the *Daily Mail* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

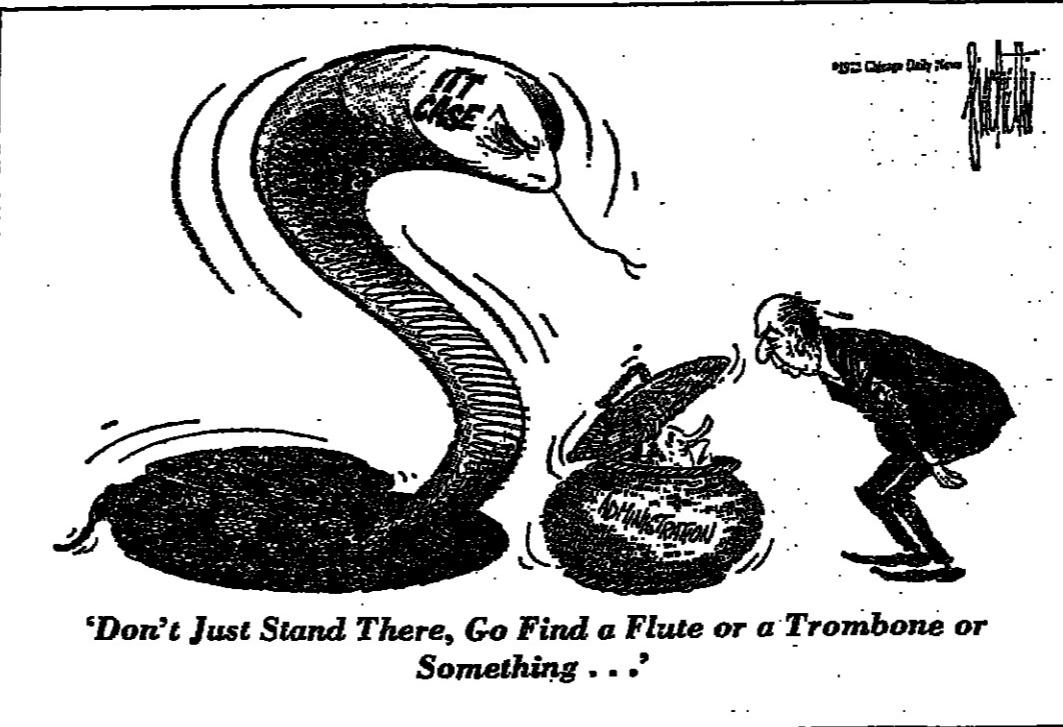
March 17, 1897

PARIS—Despite the sensational announcement of our special correspondent in Athens that King George has been advised to declare war on Turkey before the blockade of the Greek coast is enforced, it is not to be expected that the Powers will allow the Hellenic government to have things all its own way. The blockade of Crete, which began yesterday, and the dispatch of European troops to the island do not favor such a presumption.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1922

BERLIN—Prohibition has not freed America from alcohol or intoxication, for nature herself produces intoxicants in abundance, and drunken bees and June-bugs are a common spectacle all over the world, said Professor Linder, a well-known biologist. He said alcohol is produced in every living cell by the separation of natural sugar, and most microorganisms use this alcohol in building up their cells. Plants produce sugar and therefore alcohol.



On the Imminence of Disaster—II

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK.—It would be madness to ignore the warning of Dr. Dennis L. Meadows and his Massachusetts Institute of Technology team of the probable collapse within a century of the world system, resulting in massive destruction of natural resources and human life. Yet it must be pointed out that this prediction is based on computer runs of a highly aggregated model employing scanty data, with only the vaguest linkages between assumed rates of pollution increase, resource destruction and mass death, if present economic and technological growth continues.

The MIT group recognizes that their data are weak; at one point they say, "We are certainly not able, at this time, to come to any final conclusion about the earth's capacity to absorb pollution." Yet they do pour their scrappy data into the computer and find confirmation of their direst fears. The justification for doing this appears to be that, even if their forecast is too pessimistic or somewhat premature, it is better to be on the safe side and frighten people into action.

Perhaps so. But, even if one could accept the use of poor data and a very general model for worthy propagandistic purposes, there are dangers that this strongly held, alarmist view may lead to both distorted analysis and wrong policy conclusions—or to despair and inaction.

Must economic growth now be

stopped because of exponentially growing pollution? The question is asked and must be broken down into particulars. Take, as one critical piece of the puzzle, the issue of growing energy needs, which, if economic growth is to continue, must be met by increasing the use of nuclear power. Nuclear energy breeds radioactive wastes. By the year 2000, the MIT group predicts, nuclear wastes will probably exceed 1,000 billion Curies (a Curie is the radioactive equivalent of one gram of radium, so potent that environmental concentrations are usually expressed in microcuries—millions of a Curie).

The problem sounds ghastly. But some of the nation's leading nuclear engineers, including colleagues of the Meadows group at MIT, think the problem is solvable. A series of studies for the Atomic Energy Commission certified that storage in insulated containers in bedded salt deposits is a satisfactory way of getting rid of radioactive wastes.

The fundamental issue raised by the Club of Rome report (IET, March 15) is whether the job of securing life on earth can best be done within a pattern of overall world economic expansion or whether salvation depends on bringing economic growth to a halt as rapidly as possible.

The argument for continuing economic growth for a while longer is very strong. Hundreds

Letters

Angela Davis Case

Angela Davis is on trial (and presently free on bail) for such things as advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. government for a Communist regime and complicity in several premeditated murders. Liberals seem to want to exonerate her on the grounds that she is black; and merely a legal "dissenter" under the U.S. Constitution. Mr. Hanson ("Letters," March 14) asks the question: "Europeans, what do you do to people like this?"

Here are some thoughts on the subject:

A bullet from a gun fired by a black kills equally as well as a bullet fired by a white. In this respect, at least, there is complete equality!

Headlines from one issue of the IET (March 13) answer Mr. Hanson's question. The non-U.S. world takes quick and drastic action against "people like this." Examples: "Foreign Observers Banned at Political Trials in Iran"; "Spanish Police Crack Down on Student, Worker Protest"; "Turk Forces Sack 66 as Leftists' Supporters"; "British Naval Officer Given 21 Years as Spy for Russia"; "Taiwan Expels U.K. Missionary as 'Unfriendly.'"

Next question:

T. CARL WEDEK
Cagnes-sur-Mer, France.

Language Barrier

In the IET March 13, Israel Shenker wrote a piece entitled "When English Is Un-American." He went on to say: "Americans and Britons are close in many ways, but they are worlds apart." Will not many of your readers wonder whether there was not a typographical error—"worlds" for "words."

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

Good Sport

Regarding Mrs. Parlato's letter (IET Feb. 25), concerning your male chauvinistic sports page, a very good example of this occurred four days later—two headlines, both at the top of the page, one at each side: "Miss Evert Bows to Mrs. King," and "Welskop Wins Riches by One over Nicklaus." Are you even listening?

Mrs. LESLIE D. BRUNING.
Venice.

Aid to India

In some recent studies, leading Indian economists calculated that more than half of India's rural people are "absolutely poor," in the sense that they get less than 13 ounces of food a day. Nearly a quarter of the population is "desitute" (income less than some 3 cents a day). Seven million educated people are without work and by 1974 it could be 10 million. Unaccountable

Warning on Interpretation

Polls and Pollsters

By Lester Markel

NEW YORK.—The political season—"pivotal" primaries, presidential pilgrimages, "portentous" polls—is in full swing, rocking logic and roiling reason.

Not least the polls. The electorate treats them with wide-eyed reverence: the political leaders study them as intently as the sages of old pondered entails in search of guidance. Yet, despite widespread acceptance, there is great controversy. They are not, it is said, true measures of public opinion; they deal with complex issues in simplified, unscientific terms; and they have a dangerous "bandwagon" effect influencing the many voters who hanker to be on the winning side.

As for public-affairs polls in general: this needs to be said: if democracy depends ultimately on public opinion, there is grave need of better methods of assessing that opinion. The pollsters should rightly observe their codes of ethics, calling for full disclosure of methods and findings; the polling budgets should be ample to the need; the importance of the press should be resisted more steadily; the press should recognize its responsibility in insuring both the accuracy and the accurate presentation of polls and the public should be more skeptical about polls and more demanding of them.

• Of the three elements involved in a poll, the sampling methods can be considered sound, but there are legitimate doubts about the other two—the questionnaires and the questioners.

• Even though the standard sample consists of only 1,500 interviews to gauge national sentiment, it is estimated that, if approved methods are followed, 55 times out of 100 the error will be not greater than 3 percentage points either way.

• The questionnaires are often faulty: sometimes they are too long or too complicated; at other times overamplified. Interviews are likely to be rushed; a half-hour is not sufficient to elicit sound opinion or to put the "informal" questions which reveal value and intensity of opinion.

• Many interviewers do not

have the background needed to

pursue the proper queries and to

detect defects in the answers.

For example, there is the prestige factor: few people are willing to admit ignorance, even to a stranger.

• For the most part, "public

opinion" is not opinion at all, but emotion—and the polls tend to aggravate this tendency toward visceral rather than rational reaction.

When questions of accuracy are raised, the pollsters point to their record in election round-ups—and it is impressive. But in election polling the pollsters use more safeguards than in public affairs surveys: they increase the size of the sample, and they are more cautious in their forecasts. Moreover, the two kinds of surveys are not at all comparable. Election polls involve a simple query: which of two or three men do you favor? They do not indicate popular sentiment about specific problems. Issue polls, on the other hand, involve questions about complex problems, questions rarely susceptible to yes or no answers.

Little social purpose is served by election soundings. Now and then they may act as warnings that greater effort is needed to defeat an undesirable candidate; but, in general, it can be said that the electorate can well wait until the returns are in. And

there is always danger that such polls may bring about a "bandwagon vote" and that a bad showing may make it difficult for a candidate to raise money.

The pollsters protest to be not too keen about election polls: the press, they say, insist on them, which is true; the media have a fervor, even though unquestionable, affection for surveys of all kinds. Nevertheless the electors polls have become part of the American way of political life and the hope is that even if they are not discontinued, they will at least be discounted.

As for public-affairs polls in general: this needs to be said: if democracy depends ultimately on public opinion, there is grave need of better methods of assessing that opinion. The pollsters should rightly observe their codes of ethics, calling for full disclosure of methods and findings; the polling budgets should be ample to the need; the importance of the press should be resisted more steadily; the press should recognize its responsibility in insuring both the accuracy and the accurate presentation of polls and the public should be more skeptical about polls and more demanding of them.

The solution, some say, is the government-supported poll. The objectives of such surveys are surely valid; the present dialogues are too one-sided.

The Conundrum

In any discussion of opinion polls, this fundamental proposition must be kept firmly in mind: We have a democracy; no other system has been proved better, or, at least, less unsatisfactory, but democracy is not functioning as it should. Most of us, it must be assumed, want to effect a government "of the people, by the people, for the people." But "of the people" is the hitch, the rub, the conundrum. How can public opinion be informed and gauged so that democracy can be fully realized?

The polls in present form are not the answer. The pollsters contend their primary function is to provide information for the executive and the legislature, as well as for the public. They insist they are not suggesting that the President and Congress blindly follow the surveys but rather use them as aids in arriving at wise decisions.

Yet the fact is that both politicians and voters look upon polls not as indicators but as conclusions. They should be regarded only as straws in the wind, but too often they are mistaken for the wind itself. Thus they handicap the democratic process, and the warning seems clear: Until they are refined and confined, opinion polls should not be swallowed unthinkingly, even after the application of copious grains of salt.

Lester Markel was formerly Sunday editor of The New York Times. This survey was done for his forthcoming book, "What You Don't Know Can Hurt You—A Study in Public Opinion and Public Emotions."

Haphazard Empire

By C. L. Sulzberger

American military expenditures and a growing tourist trade.

Indeed, Gov. Carlos G. Camacho of Guam, an island administratively carved out of the Mariana Islands never included in the trust area, says: "Guam is the fastest growing area under the U.S. flag." Its growth rate last year was 25 percent; much expenditure is military.

The Micronesians, like other Pacific Islanders, are intended to choose their own political future but this is easier said than done.

Who is going to support them? Will anti-colonial Americans be pleased to see potential adversaries move in and establish counterparts of our existing missile, air and submarine bases and testing ranges? The question will become more crucial once U.S. forces have been evacuated from Vietnam and Okinawa.

Despite American generosity elsewhere in the world, economic advance in the trust territory has not been notable. A mission from Washington could terminate the UN trusteeship. Council reported in 1970 that it "did not see signs of significant progress in the economy of the territory as a whole. In particular the basic infrastructure is still in a lamentable state. Agriculture is stagnant."

Washington doesn't seem to have yet elaborated any conscious, long-range policy for this region which has London and Paris. The British would like to give independence to the Solomons and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and have already freed the Fijis. The

French, if equally precise, on the contrary want to hold on to the Tahitian group where they conduct atomic tests and to New Caledonia which is enormously rich in nickel.

The future for freedom is not propitious. Of independent Tonga, West Samoa and Fiji, one can only say they need help. Nauru, with 6,000 people on eight square miles, alone prospers with one of the world's highest per capita incomes because of rich phosphate deposits.

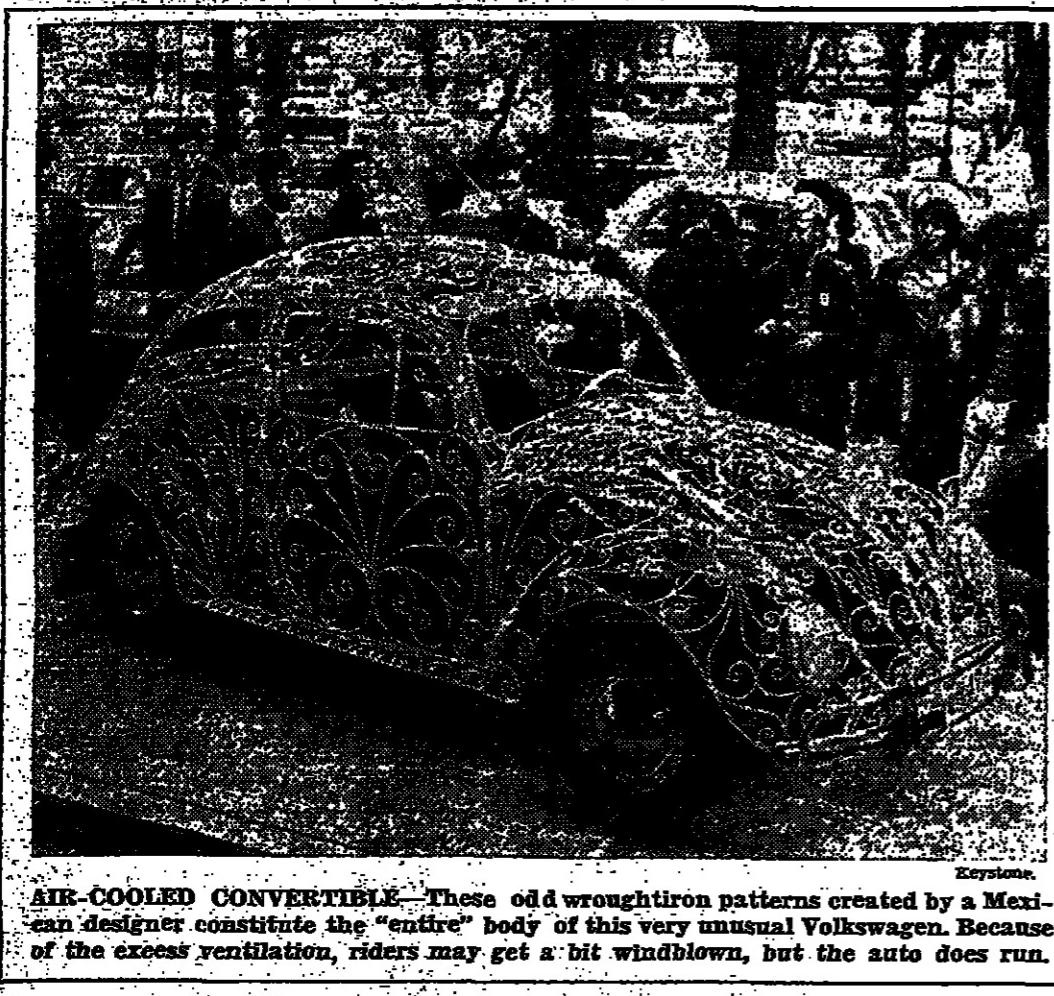
There has been talk of offering U.S.-administered areas "commonwealth status" while some Micronesians have advanced the idea of "free association" with America. Either solution implies a form of autonomy that would leave Washington in charge of defense and foreign policy.

A negotiation at Palau next month between Micronesian representatives and envoys from Washington could terminate the UN trusteeship. But any permanent arrangement must satisfy U.S. strategic requirements. This is going to be difficult to elaborate. The UN, containing powerful elements hostile to America, is an interested party.

Yet it is imperative that something be done to straighten out an unhygienic administrative situation which has led Americans to rule an empire few of them know anything about. And, with the impending Asian pull-out, this area may become increasingly important to U.S. national defense.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post



AIR-COOLED CONVERTIBLE. These odd wrought-iron patterns created by a Mexican designer constitute the "entire" body of this very unusual Volkswagen. Because of the excess ventilation, riders may get a bit windblown, but the auto does run.

Ex-Marines Are Training Militia

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—A Miami-based company that is reported to have a link with Haiti's defense and interior minister is employing former U.S. marines to train the Haitian militia, and the U.S. government is investigating the legality of the arrangement.

This was disclosed by State Department officials, who said yesterday in reply to inquiries that they had asked the Bureau of Customs last month to look

Obituaries

Ed. A. Guggenheim, Head Of Dental Aid Foundation

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—Edmond A. Guggenheim, 94, whose grandfather's copper kingdom grew to rival the Rockefeller interests as America's greatest fortune, died Monday in Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. Guggenheim was president of the Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Foundation.

Established by and named for his parents, the foundation conducted the Guggenheim Dental Clinic for 38 years, until it closed in 1967, and gave grants to establish and maintain New York University's Institute of Dental Research. At one time, it was considered the largest children's dental clinic in the world, giving free treatment to 1,000 youngsters a day.

Mr. Guggenheim, born Jan. 18, 1888, in Switzerland, where his parents were visiting, graduated from Columbia University and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. He was awarded honorary doctoral degrees by New York University and Monmouth College.

He entered the Guggenheim partnership in 1918. For seven years, he headed its mining explorations and was a vice-president in charge of South American operations.

He served on the boards of various subsidiaries until 1961, when he retired as a member of the executive committee of the Kennecott Copper Corp. and a director of the Braden Copper Co.

Adm. Oliver M. Read

HYANNIS, Mass., March 16 (AP)—Rear Adm. Oliver M. Read, retired, 83, died Tuesday in Cape Cod Hospital here.

Adm. Read was known in the Navy as the "architect" of the mothball fleet, the assembly of unused ships after the end of World War II.

A 1911 graduate of the U.S.

Cosmos-478 Launched

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched another unnamed earth satellite in its Cosmos program, they reported.

Skyscraper Frame Decorated By 2 Artists Only to Be Covered

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI)—Why would anyone pay two artists \$85,000 for paintings just to cover them up in a few months with brickwork?

Arlin Realty & Development Co. has done just that. Arlen paid Tania, a Polish-born painter, and Nassor Daphnis, a Greek-born geometric abstractionist, \$85,000 to cover 50,000 square feet of steel skeleton with designs in brilliantly glowing colors, while the new 33-story Arlen Realty Building was going up in New York's Times Square.

Now, in the next few weeks, the 300-foot-tall display will be covered by the skyscraper's curtain wall, perhaps to be redisplayed many years hence by a wrecking crew.

"We wanted to do something for New York," a company spokesman said. "Most think of a stark steelwork skeleton as something ugly, so we decided to make it beautiful for the nine months while it and the curtain wall were going up. So what if it's not permanent? What do you get out of seeing a Charlie Chaplin or a Fellini movie? Only the memory. That's all we wanted."

Asked if he thought that tax authorities would allow the \$85,000 to be written off as a legitimate part of the building cost, the Arlen spokesman asked: "Who says we want it written off?"

Black U.S. Dockers to Refuse To Unload Ore From Rhodesia

By Roy Reed

BURNSIDE, La., March 16 (UPI)—A protest is building against the resumption of U.S. imports of strategic materials from Rhodesia.

With a shipload of chrome on its way, about 300 young blacks gathered yesterday at this tiny Mississippi River town to protest an apparent plan to unload it here.

Mark L. Young, head of a predominantly black longshoremen's union local at nearby Baton Rouge, which has jurisdiction here, said that his men would refuse to unload the ore.

There was talk in Washington of going to court if necessary to try to stop the renewed trade with Rhodesia.

Work of Students

The protest in Washington was being pushed by civil rights groups, liberal lawyers and the Americans for Democratic Action. In Louisiana, it was mainly the work of students, although one prominent black member of the state legislature was involved.

The scattered efforts are aimed at blocking the action on Rhodesian imports taken by Congress last fall.

Congress passed, and President Nixon signed, a measure that bypassed a portion of the United Nations' 1963 trade sanctions against Rhodesia.

The demonstrators who met here had been under the impression that an Argentinian ship, the Santos Vega, carrying 25,000 tons of chromium ore, was due here

yesterday. It did not arrive, but the demonstration was held anyway. The protesters vowed to come back when it does arrive, perhaps next week.

"We're not going to tolerate their making profits on the backs of African people," Alex Willingham, an organizer of a committee called Committee of Blacks Against Oppression, told the protest demonstration.

Most of the demonstrators were students from Southern University, at Baton Rouge.

Inaccessible Terminal

The Burnside terminal, where the ore is to be unloaded, is about 20 miles down river from Baton Rouge. Spokesmen for the demonstrators said they suspected that Burnside was chosen over New Orleans and other large ports because of relative inaccessibility. Most of the demonstrators came in Southern University buses.

Mr. Willingham and a few other leaders of the demonstrators met for nearly an hour with Harlan Hall, president of the terminal. Mr. Willingham reported afterward that Mr. Hall had said that the ship was expected to arrive next week, possibly Tuesday.

It was not clear where the group had gotten the erroneous information that it would arrive yesterday. Several of the black leaders complained of the difficulty of persuading the owners and agents of the ship to tell them its arrival time. Newsman were no more successful in learning the schedule.

A spokesman reported an urgent radio call from the Chita-III, a 40-foot-long yacht, reporting that the Japanese crewman was being taken to a Chinese port. The Chita-III appeared to have been outside the 12-mile Chinese territorial waters, Japanese officials said.

Yemenis Fire On French Ship

ADEN, March 16 (UPI)—

South Yemen forces fired on a French warship making a friendship visit to Aden yesterday when the vessel failed to respond to Yemeni warnings, an official statement said today. A joint communiqué, issued later, said both sides regretted the incident.

According to foreign broadcasts, five sailors were injured in the incident.

The Aden statement said a garrison on Perim Island, at the entrance to the Red Sea, opened fire on the warship, which was one of three French vessels visiting Aden. The other two ships were in Aden harbor at the time. The visit was the first by a Western flotilla since South Yemen became independent in 1967.

Indians Also Active

Indian diplomats here also say

their government has been in constant touch with the Soviet government in recent weeks.

TASS news agency said Mr.

Bhutto and Mr. Kosygin discussed

questions of bilateral relations

between the Soviet Union and

Pakistan, the situation in

the Indian subcontinent and

other international problems of mutual interest.

There was an indication that economic matters will play an important role in the talks from the presence of two Soviet deputy premiers dealing with economic affairs.

They were Nikolai Baibakov, the head of the state planning commission, and Vladimir Novikov,

Bhutto Starts Moscow Visit By Conferring With Kosygin

MOSCOW, March 16 (Reuters).

Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin today discussed the Indian subcontinent and relations between their two countries.

Mr. Bhutto began official talks soon after his arrival on a 36-hour visit.

The talks take place against the background of a concerted Kremlin effort to find ways toward political settlement in the subcontinent where war flared last December between India and Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, the Bengal state which emerged as a result of the conflict, was here last month. And Afghan Premier Abdul Zahir left Moscow today after talks with Mr. Kosygin.

Monday when Ambassador Yacoub Kuanang had his first official meeting with External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp.

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MUSIC

Solti and the Orchestre de Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS. March 16 (IHT).—If Georg Solti can achieve what he thinks is possible here—and he is a very convincing man—the active but erratic musical life in Paris is going to be transformed in the next few years of massive doses of energy, planning, high purpose and hard work.

The 59-year-old, Hungarian-born conductor has just embarked on a three-year tour of duty as artistic director of the Orchestre de Paris, an ensemble that almost everyone agrees is potentially great. But except for its first year under the late Charles Munch, it has had no real artistic leader, and some of the work

it has done under a succession of guest conductors has somewhat tarnished the prestige label it was born with in 1967.

"This orchestra has advance credit," Solti agreed recently, "and now it must make good. It is new, so the classic repertory is missing. It is essential for it to perform the masters."

But he was optimistic, and he cited his reasons. "The orchestra's discipline is absolutely not French," he said, alluding to the notorious reputation of French orchestras in general, "and the spirit is high—first class. I have had the brass section ask me for an extra rehearsal!"

And he pronounced himself satisfied with working conditions

—in general four to eight hours of rehearsal for a set of four concerts every other week, which is half the concert load of the New York Philharmonic. "I can have a total of five hours a day in two rehearsals," he said, "but five hours is too much. I am a hard worker and I work the orchestra hard."

Response

After the two series of concerts Solti has conducted here this year, it is clear that the orchestra responds to him. He is intense and vibrant—even relaxed on a hotel sofa he seems to be called for action—and during a concert the lines of communication between conductor and orchestra seem almost visible. They are certainly audible—in the Brahms Second Piano Concerto and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony last week, the orchestra responded alertly and with an unaccustomed richness of tone.

Also on the program was André Jolivet's "Adagio for Strings," representing Solti's intention to have, insofar as possible, a 20th-century work on each program, and to give French music a prominent role in the orchestra's repertoire.

He also plans to commission a new work by a French composer each season—Gilbert Amy is committed to deliver one for next season—and to make some changes in the orchestra's instruments that will give it a more international, less specifically French sound. Herbert von Karajan, while he was the orchestra's musical adviser, began this by asking the bassoonists to switch to German instruments.

"The color in the brass will be new," he said. "The vibrato in the brass is passé—only here and in Russian orchestras do you find that now. We are getting American and German horns and trumpets and so on, and it is not just enforced by me—they want it also. Of course, for Berlioz and Debussy and things like that, where you want that sharp sound, we will still use the French instruments."

Exchanges Planned

He also plans to have some kind of exchange between the Orchestre de Paris and his other ensemble, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, with whom he has just signed a new contract through 1975.

Jay Friedman, the first trombonist in Chicago, spent a month working with the Paris orchestra earlier this year. I would like to have Paris musicians work in Chicago, too, even play in the con-



Georg Solti at rehearsal.

certs, although the American musicians' union might be tough about that."

It is not just the orchestra job, but his appointment as musical adviser of the Paris Opéra as well, that makes the conductor a key figure in the immediate future of Parisian musical life. Having just left Covent Garden after a glorious decade with the avowed intention of giving opera a vacation, this came as a bit of a surprise.

"I didn't look for it, and I didn't want it," Solti said, "but Liebermann [Rolf Liebermann, becoming administrator of the Opéra] and Landowski [Marcel Landowski, music chief in the Cultural Ministry] persuaded me,

"It is a very great challenge to create a real international opera company in Paris."

Chorus Auditions

He has already taken part in the auditions for a new chorus, and by this time next year he will be rehearsing his first production, "The Marriage of Figaro," with Schoenfeld's "Moses and Aaron" to follow the season after. If all goes well, he is prepared to stay and take on heavier duties. If not he will just go.

"But I do not believe the French are less musical than any other people," he said. "That is just a myth. If there is a good will in the house, we can create a French ensemble in five or six

years. But if there is going to be politics and other nonsense, it is hopeless."

Meanwhile, the Orchestre de Paris is the No. 1 job, and he admitted that the honeymoon period was still on. But he added that he was still on a honeymoon with his beloved Chicagoans—"the best orchestra in the world; just the best orchestra in the world—for me. Beyond doubt, one of the great five." He did not mention the other four, but one had the impression that by 1975 he planned to add Paris to the list.

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS. March 16 (IHT).—Christiane de Rivoyre's novel, "La Mandarine," has been converted into a film by Leo Puch (at the Concorde-Pathe) which takes the viewer beyond the lobby to romp with an eccentric family that runs a luxurious Paris hotel.

The prosaic business of reservations, reception and room service is ignored in favor of the antics of the family. If this were truth and not fiction, the hotel would doubtless be without stars or clientele.

The members of the family patronize cabarets and bowling alleys, returning to the hotel for gluttonous midnight suppers in the kitchen, make racket in the small hours of the morning and conduct marital spats in the front hall before scandalized guests.

The proprietor has an affair with a young English hippie millionaire stopping at the establishment, and he, in turn, seduces her daughter, who becomes pregnant. All this is met with compunction by the proprietor-husband and delight by the racy, old grandmother, who affectionately regards her own, long-ago

ancestors.

Anne Girardot and Philippe Noiret, who co-starred in "La Vieille Fille," are reunited as the live-and-let-live pair. Miss Girardot, now the most popular of French screen actresses, is appearing frequently to satisfy the demands of her public. She need not be concerned about overexposure because the gifted performer offers something different on each occasion.

Philippe Noiret also has the ability to endow each performance with telling nuances. His assignment here is basically the regula-

PARIS MOVIES

A Romp Behind the Hotel Lobby

tion crack, the inevitable figure of French farce. But he has humanized the commonplace roles most engagingly, while Madeleine Renaud has a holiday from her father-in-law, a veritable collection of unpleasant bourgeois traits. Bernadette Lafont and Marie Dubois are the ladies involved, with Marceau has written the bridging scenes from his sketch-like original and meditation dialogue for the screen recreation, the result being a sedated and lively black farce.

Why is it that in English-speaking movies the members of the German Army high command always sound as though they were in "Potash and Pearson"?

"The Red Baron," a supposed biography of the World War I flying ace Von Richthofen, even the kaiser has a Dutch accent.

This film at the Publicis-Mitry, in often fractured English, seeks ambitiously to give a view of both sides of the lines. In enemy and Von Richthofen, a man of honor as well as a skilled aviator, is seen trying to keep the obstreperous Goering, who was then a disobedient and already vicious underling in his place.

Meanwhile, back at an English airbase, a young Canadian Dier is trying to make the world safe for democracy. It is he who brings Von Richthofen down to flaming death. The aerial photography, though not as spectacular perhaps as that of "Wings" and "Hell's Angels," deserves high marks, but certainly a more plausible scenario might have been supplied.

Guy Geddes is a winning comedian and he turns the unpalatable principal from a mean-minded cad into a likable

Valerian Borowczyk is a Polish "genius" who will stop at nothing. Not only has he written and directed his film, "Blanche" (at the Racine), but he has also designed its costumes and decor and painted its scenery. He is a movie "author" with vengeance, but occupied with so many tasks, he has neglected to deliver a satisfactory finished work. He has recruited such able players as Michel Simon, Georges Wilson, Jacques Perrin, Ligie Blanche and an American, Laurence Trimble, but, plunged into an emblematic medieval melodrama, they seem in doubt as to what to do. Picturesquely the film is interesting, if bizarre, but dramatically it drags heavily and the motives of its characters are never clarified.

are Christiane Eda-Pierre, Jane Rhodes, Albert Lance and Robert Massard.

The 14th Festival International du Son, the Paris hi-fi show, will take place this year March 18-23 at the Grand Palais, including as usual a number of concerts and public broadcasts of the French Radio and Television.

"Hello Dolly," the musical by Jerry Herman, will be performed by the Lyons Opera from March 17 through 26 in a staging by Raymond Vogel and sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp. Jean-Pierre Jacquot will conduct.

The next series of concerts of the Domaine Musical, March 20 at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris and March 21 at 9 p.m. at the Théâtre 71 in Malakoff, will offer the first performances of "Penitale" by Philippe Capdenat, "Etwas Weiter" by Claude Lefebvre and "Schichten II" by Carlos R. Alzina, along with works of Webern. Gilbert Amy will conduct.

On the Arts Agenda

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George Balanchine's "Donizetti Variations" and Todd Bolender's "The Still Point," to music by Debussy, will be given their first performances in Geneva by the ballet of the Grand Théâtre Elysees with the Orchestre Lyrique of the French Radio under Jean Doussard. The program includes the first performance of "Quan'è Bella Giovinezza," a cantata by the French composer Louis Saguer. Among the singers

are Christiane Eda-Pierre, Jane Rhodes, Albert Lance and Robert Massard.

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BUSINESS

BP Profit Rises 63.6% On 20.7% Sales Gain

LONDON, March 16 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum Co.'s net profit rose 63.6 percent last year, to \$145.4 million, (\$386.3 million) from \$89.2 million in 1970.

Reporting this today, BP de-

Japan Sees Low Growth

TOKYO, March 16 (AP-DJ).—

Japan's real economic growth rate for the year ending March 31 will be 3.9 percent, Kakuei Tanaka, Minister of International Trade and Industry, forecast today.

He said it would be difficult to achieve the government's forecast real economic growth of 7.5 percent for the year beginning April 1, because of a continuing domestic business slowdown.

In the year ended March 31, 1971, Japan registered a growth rate of 9.5 percent.

Mitsui Tanaka said he plans to allot \$350 million to import mineral resources such as nickel, tungsten, copper and lead in an effort to reduce Japan's gold and foreign currency reserves, which now amount to more than \$16.4 billion.

The Finance Ministry said that as a special measure to be effective only during the year ending March 31, 1973, importers may finance ore purchases in foreign currency over a period of one year, compared with a maximum period of four months permitted at present.

The measure was taken primarily to counter complaints from Australia and several developing countries that cutbacks in Japanese purchases were damaging their economies. These countries noted that many mines were developed or expanded in the past few years on the basis of long-term contracts with Japanese buyers.

Following a recession in Japan, which severely cut demand for basic metals, Japanese importers have, in several cases, cut purchases of ore below minimum levels specified in the long-term agreements, threatening the financial security of overseas mining operations.

Today's measure is a very indirect means of assistance, fails considerably short of hopes expressed earlier that Japan might use some of the country's board of foreign exchange to directly finance stockpiles of various kinds of ore.

Meanwhile, Finance Ministry officials said the government plans to reduce the nation's foreign currency reserves to around \$11 billion by March, 1973, to avoid pressure for another revaluation of the yen.

Distillers Corp-Seargrams

MONTREAL, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Distillers Corp-Seargrams net profit rose 8 percent in the six months ended Jan. 31, the company said today.

It said income was \$31.7 million (Cdn.), or 90 cents a share, compared with \$28.3 million, or 83 cents a share, in the same period of 1970.

Sales were \$843.6 million, up 4.5 percent from \$806.9 million in the year-ago period.

The profit figures exclude an extraordinary gain of \$57,000, or 3 cents a share.

BAT Sees Lower Net

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—British American Tobacco Co. chairman R.P. Dobson told the annual meeting today that owing to certain adverse factors he expected some further falling off in group net profit in the current year.

One Dollar

LONDON, March 16 (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 16, 1972

Today Previous
ster. (\$ per £) ... 3.6239 3.6210-12
Belg. fr. (A) ... 43.55-56 43.61-62
Belg. fr. (B) ... 43.31-32 43.32-35
Deutsche mark ... 3.1580 3.1540
Danish krona ... 6.9465-65 6.9545-55
Dreux ... 25.83-37 26.30-39
Fr. fr. (A) ... 4.97-52 4.985-58
Fr. fr. (B) ... 5.6315-25 4.6350-49
Guilder ... 2.1815-25 2.1810-30
Iceland pound ... 4.20 4.20
Lira ... 580.55 582.05
Peseta ... 64.4550 64.45-46
Schilling ... 22.985-95 23.05-06
Sw. krona ... 4.7895-95 4.7985-80
Swiss franc ... 3.8320-65 3.8430-50
Yen ... 201.90 201.85

A=Free; B=Commercial

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Soviets Strike Oil in Siberia**

Soviet geologists have found oil and natural gas deposits in the Barinsk steppe of western Siberia and some of the finds are as big as those in the Tyumen region of northwestern Siberia, Tass, the official news agency, reports. The Russians say the Tyumen region is expected to produce 400,000 million tons of petroleum a year and 300,000 billion cubic meters of gas in the next 12 to 15 years.

Mitsui Finds Textile Pact Loophole

Mitsui, of Japan, reports it plans to form joint ventures in the Philippines and Singapore to manufacture ready-made clothes for men export to the United States. Mitsui officials say the firm is holding talks with local interests on the ventures which Mitsui hopes to establish this summer. They say they selected the Philippines and Singapore because those countries are not subject to U.S. restrictions on textile imports.

The United States and Japan agreed in January to limit Japanese textile exports to the United States for 21 months.

FCC Backs Satellite Competition

The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) staff recommends a limited form of competition among companies that have applied to build and operate satellite systems. The proposal would permit applicants that have proposed similar types of satellite technology to share ownership and use of a single satellite. Those proposing what the staff calls "novel" technology would be allowed to put up their own satellite systems.

Each applicant would have its own earth stations for transmitting and receiving satellite signals except that joint ownership might be required where two or more earth stations are proposed in "close proximity."

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Siemens Confident on Dividend

Siemens executive board chairman Bernhard Pfeiffer says he is confident that the company will be able to pay an unchanged 14 percent dividend for the current year ending Sept. 30.

He says Siemens will not be immune from difficulties caused by the general economic situation, but the breadth and scope of its interests will help even out the effects. In most spheres the main tensions and pressures have already been eased, he adds.

Mr. Pfeiffer predicts group turnover will surpass 16 billion deutsche marks this year against 14.7 billion DM last year.

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More Talks Set for Next Week

EEC Ministers Fail in Farm Accord Bid

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 16 (IHT).—Common Market agriculture ministers failed to agree on a package of increased farm prices and plans to modernize European farming despite their three days of intense and dreary discussion here.

At the end of their marathon negotiations, which included a session until 4 a.m. this morning, the only real unanimity was that there would have to be another encounter next week or the week after.

It was a poor return for all the effort involved and the meeting was marred by a bitter row between France and Italy over whether the \$285 million earmarked each year over the next four years for improving farm structures was enough for the purpose.

Michel Cointat, France's agriculture minister, refused to accept Italy's demand that this sum on aid to the poorest farmers ought to be increased. Only after a late-night call to Paris did Mr. Cointat get his government's permission to reenter on this point at least as far as saying that the fund could be increased if need be.

But one result of the meeting has been that the effective revaluation of four of the Six's currencies as a result of the recent monetary crisis has demonstrated a desire to make agriculture throughout Europe much more efficient.

"The more we try to integrate our agricultural systems, the more grave problems on a national level become," said Luxembourg's Agriculture Minister Jean-Pierre Buchtler after the meeting ended today.

However, it was clear that the ministers' difficulties had been made worse by the monetary crisis. Farm prices are fixed in a gold-based unit of account one unit of account being equivalent to the former value of the dollar.

The result of this is that the deutsche mark German farmers will get less for their products in terms of their own currency than before. In the same way French agricultural produce has become cheaper, and to avoid unfair competition a system of border taxes has been introduced on the Franco-German frontier.

By the end of the marathon the Six had agreed that farmers' incomes should not be victimized

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72 Stocks and Div. in \$										1971-72 Stocks and Div. in \$										1971-72 Stocks and Div. in \$													
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sls.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sls.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sls.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.				
125 13 AbacusF 27	27	19	20%	18%	19	20%	19%	19	+1%	754 370 Atl. Richfield 2	251	245	67	69	-2	951 147 Atlrich Pfd 2.80	273	262	562	553	+14	38 274 ChenZell 1.70	96	90	214	209	-5	14 409 GrandPrc 1.00	43	37	30%	30%	+1%
85 54 AbbottL 1.12	75	20	20%	20%	20	20%	20%	20	+1%	27 271 Atlrich Pfd 2.80	273	262	562	553	+14	202 142 Farnsby 50	149	144	414	414	+1%	304 114 Gramp 1.00	43	37	30%	30%	+1%						
60 45 ACF Ind 2.03	87	49	49%	49%	49	49%	49%	49	+1%	1902 272 Cintell U 2.00	91	84	194	192	-2	202 143 Grasp 1.00	63	57	175	175	+1%	12 124 Graspl 1.00	24	20	20%	20%	+1%						
100 45 ACF Ind 2.03	87	49	49%	49%	49	49%	49%	49	+1%	1903 273 Cintell U 2.00	91	84	194	192	-2	203 144 Graspl 1.00	63	57	175	175	+1%	12 125 Graspl 1.00	24	20	20%	20%	+1%						
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Berlinguer Elected as Leader**Italian Communists Replace Longo as Secretary-General**

MILAN, March 17 (UPI).—The Italian Communist party today changed its leadership, replacing ailing Luigi Longo with Enrico Berlinguer, 49. He was elected secretary-general of the biggest Communist party in the West on the closing day of its 13th national congress.

Mr. Longo, 72, was named the party's president, a largely ceremonial post. He had been secretary-general since 1964.

Mr. Berlinguer, who was elected deputy to Mr. Longo three years ago, had run the party in everything but name since then as Mr. Longo's health deteriorated.

Mr. Berlinguer took office today with a call for reform, not revolution, as a cure of the social, economic and political ills of Italy. It was a theme he has stressed for months.

He leads a party that was supported by 8.5 million voters, one of every four, at the last national election. The party itself has a membership of 1.5 million.

The Communists face problems as they prepare for the May 7 national election. There is ideological dissension in the party itself and the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement is bidding for the protest vote that the Communists usually win.

During the post-World War II rise to influence and wealth, the Italian party members became known as the "respectable revo-



Enrico Berlinguer, newly elected secretary-general of the Italian Communists.

Italy Begins Sweeping Probe Into the Death of Feltrinelli

(Continued from Page 1) eral Italian newspapers this morning urged the judicial authorities to establish quickly the full truth of how Mr. Feltrinelli died.

Already yesterday afternoon when the 45-year-old publisher's body was not yet officially identified, ultra-leftist students, intellectuals and officials of the Feltrinelli publishing firm in Milan alleged in a joint statement that Mr. Feltrinelli had been mur-

dered. In Rome, a far-left splinter group calling itself Workers'

ITT Lobbyist Labels Memo On Funds for GOP 'Forgery'

(Continued from Page 1) through tests and have given the go-ahead for the special panel to take her testimony.

The ITT lobbyist prefaced her statement by saying that in light of the cancellation of the special hearing to take her testimony, "I feel it necessary to make certain facts clear at this time.

U.S. Navy Sights Advanced Soviet Sub on Surface

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—The U.S. Navy has reported a rare sighting of an advanced Soviet Polaris-type, missile-firing submarine on the surface in the Norwegian Sea.

Defense officials said it was not yet clear whether the Soviet Yankee-class nuclear-powered submarine, which normally carries 16 long-range nuclear-armed missiles, was in difficulty.

Like the U.S. Polaris submarines it resembles, the Soviet Yankee-class submarine normally remains submerged to elude detection during its patrols. In an action, it would fire its missiles from below the surface.

The scene of the sighting on Tuesday was about 800 miles northeast of where an older model Soviet missile-firing submarine was under tow after nearly three weeks of drifting. There was no indication of a connection between the positions of the two submarines.

The Navy said the Yankee-class submarine was spotted at 1500 GMT Tuesday by a Navy P-3 Orion patrol plane about 360 miles northeast of Iceland. It was accompanied by a Russian Krasin-class frigate and a research ship, the Davidov. It was seen again Wednesday about 200 miles northeast of its original position.

Smallpox Suspected in Yugoslavia Province

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia, March 17 (AP).—Eight smallpox suspects have been isolated in the province of Kosovo, a Yugoslav health official said today.

A vaccination program is under way, under the supervision of federal health authorities.

Poles Holding American Student

WARSAW, March 17 (AP).—Andrew Pirszel, an American student studying in Poland, has been held in a Polish jail for the last 31 days on suspicion of smuggling sensitive jewels, the U.S. Embassy announced today.

No charges have been preferred against Mr. Pirszel, 24, of Jackson Heights, N. Y. Embassy sources said it was unlikely Mr. Pirszel would be allowed bail.

Mr. Pirszel was arrested on Feb. 15 at the Polish-Czech border crossing at Cieszyn. He is now under "investigative detention" at a prison in the Baltic coast city of Szczecin, in 1959.

The agency said the agency had made no attempt to deny that she had written the memorandum and added:

"She is at ITT's economic mercy. Either ITT has told her or she has on her own decided that the way to protect herself is to repudiate the memorandum I sympathize with the poor woman."

The Judiciary Committee hearings were recessed yesterday after hearing testimony from ITT president Harold S. Geneen. The hearings are scheduled to resume Wednesday.

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France Gets Apology In Red Sea Firing

BEIRUT, March 17 (UPI).—South Yemen has formally apologized to France for firing on a French warship in the Red Sea on Tuesday, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported today. Five French sailors were wounded.

The agency said the apology was delivered by South Yemen's prime minister and defense minister, Ali Nasser Mohamed, at a meeting with French Ambassador Georges Denize in Aden yesterday.

Spectators lining the 42-block route along Fifth Avenue often applauded when anti-British banners were carried before them. A dozen city firemen were cheered as they passed St. Patrick's Cathedral wearing armbands that read "Derry 13. R.I.P."

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Heavy B-52 Raids Launched To Assist Saigon Operation

SAIGON, March 17 (AP).—B-52 bombers made their heaviest raids in two weeks today in support of South Vietnamese spoiling operations. The South Vietnamese claimed their forces killed 100 North Vietnamese troops and destroyed six tanks and 11 trucks.

More than 30 B-52 Stratofortresses unleashed 1,150 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese base camps, storage areas and infiltration corridors in the northern and central sections of South Vietnam.

Several Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers knocked out an anti-aircraft artillery battery in the 36th "protective reaction" mission inside North Vietnam this year, the U.S. Command said.

The site, 40 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, was attacked after it fired on an American plane operating in Laos, the command said.

A U.S. Uh-1 Huey helicopter carrying combat reinforcements into a minor ground battle crashed into a river near Saigon and sank today, plunging eight Americans to their death, the U.S. Command announced. Three other Americans aboard were missing and feared dead.

There were no casualties in the ground fight and the small U.S. operation was canceled when the helicopter plunged into the Dong Mai River, 21 miles northeast of Saigon, at mid-morning.

The command also disclosed, in a delayed report, that a deputy district adviser was killed in a Communist ambush last Monday on the central coast.

In the biggest action yesterday, South Vietnamese infantrymen sweeping behind earlier B-52 raids on the eastern edge of the A Shau Valley, about 18 miles southwest of Hué, smashed into what was estimated to be a North Vietnamese battalion of perhaps 400 troops.

Fighting continued all day and into the night.

Some 125 miles to the southeast, in coastal Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnamese infantrymen struck back after 10 Communist attacks in the province killed 31 South Vietnamese and wounded 44. The government's operation killed 22 Communist soldiers without any South Vietnamese losses, the Saigon Command said.

Six more Communist soldiers were reported killed in the Que Son mountains, about 25 miles southwest of Danang. One South Vietnamese soldier was killed. Field reports said.

The South Vietnamese Second Corps headquarters, at Pleiku, said a dozen of Saigon's fighter-bombers attacked several tanks and trucks parked in a wooded area in the region where the Central Highlands join the frontiers of Laos and Cambodia.

Several previous reports of tanks being knocked out in the area have proved incorrect. Later investigations determined that

Buckley Rejects New Term as Nixon Adviser

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—William F. Buckley Jr., a leading magazine publisher and rightist spokesman, who feels betrayed by President Nixon's policies, has openly broken with the White House by refusing to serve another term on a government advisory panel.

Mr. Buckley, editor of the National Review and brother of Sen. James Buckley, Conservative of New York, rejected Wednesday a personal request by the President to remain as a member of the Advisory Commission on Information, saying he questioned whether he had anything left to contribute to it after three years' service.

Mr. Buckley's letter to the President contained no more than a hint of his objections to Mr. Nixon's policies, notably efforts to improve relations with China and the Soviet Union.

It was released, however, as the White House indirectly confirmed that he had sent a White House aide a "venomous" letter that spelled continuing trouble for the President's attempts to placate angry conservative Re-

publicans.

The reason given by Gerard C. Smith, director of the disarmament agency, and Philip J. Farley, its deputy director, was that the European community was negotiating in "good faith" with the International Atomic Energy Agency on a safeguard arrangement for Euratom members.

Therefore, they said, the United States should not apply "a guilty-clause" cutting off the supply of nuclear fuel.

Mr. Farley argued that the United States was not contravening the treaty because, he said, it was applying "a rule of reason" in applying the safeguards provision.

The disarmament agency officials were before the Foreign

Nixon Urges Congress to Bar All Further Busing Orders

(Continued from Page 1) 10 he disclosed that he was launching a new study of possible constitutional or legislative changes.

Nixon Criticized

A House panel heard strong criticism yesterday of the President by Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, which has long been in the vanguard of the school desegregation movement.

Mr. Wilkins charged that Mr. Nixon had lined up with "the supporters of school segregation" and was "leading the mob which is tearing at the concept of equal protection of the law."

But later another witness, Victor Solomon, associate national director of the rival Congress of

U.S. Announces New Cutback In Vietnam

SAIGON, March 17 (AP).—The U.S. Command announced today the cutback of 1,220 troops, the second big reduction in three days.

The command said 11 Army units have begun phasing out, including two helicopter units, with a total of about 50 aircraft, in the Saigon region and the Mekong Delta.

The military command said that there were no casualties. Officers at the airport said that no warplanes or civil aircraft were damaged.

The military command said the blasts could have been caused by troops burning long grass as a security measure. Two civilians were killed last Wednesday when a grass fire set off mines along the main road running toward the airport.

Total U.S. strength in Vietnam was 114,500 men March 9. A new total will be announced Monday.

Harsh Russian Reaction Feared**East Europeans Are Worried That Bonn May Reject Pact**

By James Feron

WARSAW, March 17 (UPI).—The possibility that the West German parliament will fail to ratify nonaggression treaties with Warsaw and Moscow this spring is creating a climate of apprehension throughout Eastern Europe.

Among some Soviet-bloc officials there is fear that rejection of the treaties might prompt a harsh reaction in the Soviet Union, with severe consequences.

Poland has sought international recognition of its postwar borders, including acquisition of former German lands, since they were awarded to Poland in 1945 Potsdam Conference. The recognition would be assured politically as well as practical through the treaty.

But Poland, under new leadership, is also striving to modernize industry, and West Germany has been hoped here, will play major role in that modernization. Defeat of the treaty might slow the already sluggish pace of negotiations.

Polish Contacts

A renewal of cold-war policy similarly would also tend to damage other contacts with Western governments and industrial concerns.

Karol Malczynski, a writer in Trybuna Ludu, the official communist party newspaper, said recently a treaty with Poland is only a question of ratification.

Reversing Policy

"It is very difficult when you have to go back on your policy, it is very difficult when you are a member of a military pact."

Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact but has refused in recent years to allow pact maneuvers on its territory.

The official recalled that in 1968 Moscow used what is called a threat from West Germany as the pretext for the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, a move Romania opposed. Mr. Brandt's defeat at the hands of conservative forces could serve again, the official said, as a reason for a harsh reaction by Moscow.

Romania, unlike the rest of the Communist bloc, has full diplomatic relations with Bonn. West Germany is one of Romania's major trading partners, ranking second only to the Soviet Union.

Officials in Bucharest, therefore, had welcomed the growing ties between other Warsaw Pact members and West Germany as justification for Romania's policy.

The reclusive, calling himself John Ehrmann, lived with his Indian wife, a daughter and a grandchild, in a house built a stone's throw from the Putumayo jungle district of Colombia, near the border with Ecuador.

He was arrested by a police patrol yesterday, following a report in the weekly news magazine Siete Días that there was abundant proof he is really Ehrmann.

Fingerprints From Bonn

Authorities here are awaiting the arrival of fingerprints from Bonn today to help solve the identity riddle.

Secret police chief Luis Oster Valderrama ordered Mr. Ehrmann's arrest after receiving a wire from the magazine claiming there was a remarkable similarity of

Simon Wiesenthal head of Jewish Documentation Center Vienna, today expressed doubt that Mr. Ehrmann, Hitler's deputy.

(He said that 15 persons hanged in 1945 on suspicion of being Nazis, but all had been cleared.)

(He added that runaway Nazis under comfortable conditions and usually have good relations with the local police. Mr. Ehrmann do not need to move into the jungle and live with Indian wife.)

WEATHER

C	F
ALGARVE	15 58 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17 65 Sunny
ANKARA	15 58 Very dry
ATHENS	17 62 Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	15 64 Cloudy
BERLIN	15 65 Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	15 62 Partly cloudy
CAIRO	18 84 Sunny
CASABLANCA	21 70 Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15 57 Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	15 62 Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	15 61 Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	15 61 Partly cloudy
GRENADA	15 62 Partly cloudy
Helsinki	15 62 Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	15 52 Cloudy
LISBON	15 52 Cloudy
LONDON	17 65 Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	15 54 Partly cloudy
MUNICH	15 64 Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	15 58 Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	15 59 Cloudy
NICE	17 62 Partly cloudy
PARIS	15 64 Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	17 63 Partly cloudy
ROME	15 62 Very dry
SOFIA	15 62 Partly cloudy